

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and probably to-morrow;
warmer to-morrow; light variable winds
Highest temperature yesterday, 78; lowest, 68
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 338.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

68 PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ALLIES GAIN SIX MILES ON WHOLE FRONT; AMERICANS REACH OUTSKIRTS OF FISMES; MORE THAN 50 VILLAGES REGAINED IN DAY; GERMANS ALSO BEGIN TO RETIRE IN PICARDY

CITY'S BIGGEST HOTELS IN NET OF FOOD BOARD

Plaza, McAlpin, Imperial
and St. Regis Penalized
for Sugar Evasions.

LICENSES ARE SUSPENDED
One Company Must Contribute
\$10,000 to Red Cross
and Y. M. C. A.

The Federal Food Board of New York announced yesterday the approval by the Federal Food Administration at Washington of the following penalties recommended by John Mitchell, chairman of the board, and Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for this city. In the case of hotel and restaurant managements adjudged guilty of violating the Food Administration regulations by having in their possession supplies of sugar in excess of the amounts permitted under the rules:

The Greeley Square Hotel Company, operating the Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and Thirty-fourth street; the Hotel Clarence, Broadway and Forty-fourth street; the Restaurant Savarin in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, and the Fifth Avenue Restaurant in the Fifth Avenue Building, 200 Fifth avenue—the suspension of its candy manufacturing license and the contribution of \$10,000 to be equally divided between the American Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association's war funds.

The Hotel Imperial, Broadway and Thirty-second street—the closing of "its white eating places" (the hotel dining rooms) for a period of two days beginning 12 o'clock to-night. The hotel, however, will be permitted to serve meals to its employees and tenants. The restriction is to public service only. Guests may be served in their rooms. In addition the Imperial must post a sign in a conspicuous place admitting violation of the Food Administration regulations and promising not to offend again.

Plaza and St. Regis Affected.
Hotel St. Regis, Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street—The suspension of its baking, pastry and ice cream licenses for a period of thirty days, beginning Wednesday, August 7.

Hotel Plaza, Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street—The suspension of its baking, pastry and ice cream licenses for the same period as the St. Regis.

In all cases the hotel managements are members of the Hotel Division of the Federal Food Administration, pledged to an observance of Mr. Hoover's food regulations to aid in the winning of the war.

The Federal Food Board will take over all the excess sugar stocks of the defendants. If the hotels with any of this sugar they will be obliged to apply for it. The board has the authority to distribute it among others if public necessity demands it.

L. M. Boomer of the Greeley Square Hotel Company last night issued a statement that the management cheerfully accepts the decision of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Williams. He says the company's mistake consisted in making certain purchases of brown sugar, although he declared he did not think at the time that it was a mistake. He said the company "unconsciously violated the regulations."

A summary of the case against the Greeley Square Hotel Company by the Bureau of Enforcement of the Food Administration, said the company's failure to "appreciate that brown sugar was part of the country's sugar supply is easily understandable" and that the offense "is not a case of deliberate violation."

All Penalties Accepted.
The penalties were accepted by the several hotel companies in lieu of suspensions or the revocation of licenses to conduct their business during the period of the war. The United States Food Administration cannot impose a fine or order the closing of any establishment or punishment for a violation of its regulations.

The procedure has been established to give concerns or individuals found guilty of violations the alternatives of closing business for a definite period or contributing to some war charity on pain of a revocation of their licenses. Whichever alternative is taken must be voluntary on the part of the offender. This procedure has long been followed by the Federal Food Board and has been adopted generally by all food administrators in their recommendations to Federal Food Administration headquarters, which passes final judgment.

The cases against the four defendants were adjusted yesterday after a series of hearings and arguments before Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Williams extending over a month or more. There have been four or five hearings in this city and at

DRAFT AGES 18 TO 45; TAKES IN 17,000,000 MEN

Secretary Baker's Bill Goes
to Both Houses of Con-
gress To-morrow.

LAST CALL TO BE 18 TO 21
Will Put All at Useful Work,
but the Plan Is Not for
Conscript Labor.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Extension of the draft ages to cover all men from 18 to 45 years of age is called for in the new law program of the War Department. The War Department plans have been perfected and were announced by Secretary Baker to-day.

The bill to extend the ages will be introduced in both houses of Congress Monday. It has been presented to Chairman Chamberlain (Ore.) of the Senate Military Committee, and Chairman Dent (Ala.) of the House Committee. Senator Chamberlain will back the measure and Representative Dent has been won over, but it is known to-day, from his former opposition to lowering the draft age below 21.

Secretary Baker's new age limits are identical with those proposed in the resolution of Senator Fall (N. M.) introduced in June, which stirred up such a debate in the Senate and which, despite the support of Republicans, was tabled at the urgent request of Mr. Baker and Gen. March, who asked for more time in which to consider the matter.

Would Add Millions of Men.
The new plan if approved by Congress will mean registration for military or industrial purposes of many additional millions of America's manpower. On the basis of the 21 to 31 registration the number of additional men to be registered would be around 17,000,000, but this does not allow for the increased mortality as the ages advance. If the War Department has made any estimates based on military figures they have not as yet been announced. Many believe that the number of new registrants will be less than 15,000,000, allowing for the increased mortality.

In making the announcement of the new age limits that he would propose to Congress Secretary Baker said:

"All the possible combinations of age limits were carefully studied and it was found that in order to get the men into Class I for the programme proposed 18 to 45 was necessary."

"The bill when introduced, however, will contain a provision authorizing the President to call men out of Class I by classes according to ages, so that if it is found possible, the men between 18 and 19 will be called out later than the older men who are found eligible to Class I."

Does Not Conscript for Labor.
"This will undoubtedly have the effect of taking men who are otherwise deferred and putting them into useful labor, but it does not conscript anybody for labor. It is purely a military matter."

Tentative registration plans have been worked out by Gen. Crowder and the estimate is made by him that the task of registering and classifying the men can be completed in ninety days from the passage of the act by Congress. While this seems a short period considering the gigantic task which the new plan will impose upon the draft machinery, Gen. Crowder is convinced that his machine is now so well oiled that it will not take any longer. The new drawing must take place probably with more numbers in the bowl than under the first registration.

The Administration proposal to raise the draft age to 45 years will meet no opposition in Congress, but a very strong current of opposition to cutting the age below 21 already has been evidenced in both the Senate and House. Senators Kirby (Ark.) and McKellar (Tenn.), the latter a member of the Senate Military Committee, have declared that they would never vote for lowering the age limit for the draft below 21 years.

Chairman Dent Won Over.
Chairman Dent has been lost in protestations that he also would refuse to vote for this part of the programme. He has suddenly pulled in his horns, though, and has admitted that he has been "won over."

In his statement indicating that the necessary man power to correspond to the new enlarged programme could not be obtained except by the proposed considerable extension of the draft age limits Secretary Baker gives an idea of the gigantic scope of the preparations the War Department has now made for bringing out the maximum fighting strength of the country.

By making men from 18 to 45 eligible for military service Secretary Baker will establish a reservoir of man power capable of supplying 5,000,000 or 5,000,000 men if the need is required.

In the first draft about 25 per cent. of those registered were Class I men. This

Hindenburg Admits His Strategic Plans Failed

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff received the German correspondents, according to advices reaching here, and openly admitted that this time their strategic plans had failed. They asserted, however, that the Germans were still masters of the situation and that the territories given to the enemy were thus disposed of according to plans.

If the battles were on German territory, they explained, it would be painful to give up villages, but the progress of the enemy, they declared, was without importance and would not affect the result of the world war.

Von Hindenburg said that the German soldiers would become just as easily accustomed to the Americans as they did to the black soldiers.

AUSTRIA NEAR STARVING POINT

Workmen's Union Declares
Food Situation Has Become
"Absolutely Untenable."

HUNGER MALADIES GROW
Reports From Ukraine Indi-
cate Great Religious Uprising
Against Prussian Dictation.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.
LONDON, Aug. 3.—The grim spectre of starvation is raising its head in challenge to Prussian militarism, threatening not only its Austrian ally but also its Bolshevik vassal. At a meeting held in Vienna by delegates from the Workmen's Union from all parts of Austria to discuss the food problem, says a dispatch based on military figures they have not as yet been announced. Many believe that the number of new registrants will be less than 15,000,000, allowing for the increased mortality.

In making the announcement of the new age limits that he would propose to Congress Secretary Baker said:

"All the possible combinations of age limits were carefully studied and it was found that in order to get the men into Class I for the programme proposed 18 to 45 was necessary."

According to a despatch from Bern the Prague newspapers carry standing headlines as follows:

"To-day's cases of madness."

The Cologne Gazette in an article, evidently inspired to prepare the public for unwelcome developments in Russia, says that the power of the Soviet Government steadily is crumbling away, while the counter-revolutionary forces increase. The chief enemy of the present rulers is starvation, and all the measures of the Moscow Government to secure food for the famishing population have proved futile.

The peasants defend their stores of grain with machine guns and even artillery against the attempts of the Soviet troops to requisition them under the Government's orders. The uprisings of the Ukrainian peasants continue, despite the efforts of the Bolshevik troops, with German assistance, to suppress them. It is understood that their resistance is due in no small measure to the exhortation of the priests, many of whom are taking an active part in the popular uprising.

The military intervention by the religious element is said to be due to the action of the Austro-German authorities in seeking to separate the Ukrainian church from the orthodox fold and to attach it to the Uniate Church, to which most of Austria's Ukrainians, principally the Ruthenians of East Galicia and Bukovina, belong. The Uniate Church is in communion with Rome, which suggests that Austria is endeavoring to create a final breach between Ukraine and Great Russia by Romanizing the former, as for a time she succeeded in creating a breach between the orthodox Serbians of the kingdom and the Romanist Croats and Slovenes of Austria-Hungary.

Injured Aviator Dies.
SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 3.—Lieutenant Clement R. Jaccini, a flying instructor at Rockwell Field, died to-day as the result of injuries received yesterday when a plane in which he and another officer were flying fell about 150 feet in a nose dive. His companion was unhurt. Lieutenant Jaccini's home was in Pasadena, Cal.

WILSON LIMITS SIBERIA ACTION TO SMALL FORCE

Will Send Only Few Thou-
sand and Troops to Guard Sup-
plies and Aid Czechs.

JAPAN TO DO LIKEWISE
Military Intervention Declared
to Be Unwise and Injur-
ious to Russia.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Administration's long awaited announcement of its plan of action regarding Russia was made to-day.

As has been forecast repeatedly in The Sun, the plan calls for no military intervention in the sense which military intervention is generally understood. But it does call for the sending of small American military forces to Siberia to cooperate with the Japanese in occupying Vladivostok and in protecting the communications of the Czech-Slovak force now moving westward and in aiding the Russian people to conduct their defense.

Mr. Polk's Statement.
A statement made by Frank L. Polk as acting Secretary of State makes it plain that America is against the idea of making Russia a future battleground until the Russians themselves so elect. This is in strict accord with the view which the President has taken from the very inception of the problem and held to persistently during the negotiations with foreign Governments.

In the statement which is America's proclamation both to the Russian people and to the world of her intentions it is declared to be the judgment of the United States that any plan for military intervention would injure rather than help the Russian people.

Instead of intervening America's proper aid is on a lofty and idealistic plane in consonance with the fundamental principles which President Wilson has repeatedly declared to underlie our part in the world war.

It is even pointed out that intervention, even though it were to help the Allies and the United States in striking Germany from the west, would result in all probability in bringing use of Russia instead of aiding her.

Outline of Venture.
Briefly, the plan calls for the following moves by the United States, Japan and the Allies:

American troops will be sent to Vladivostok to help Czech-Slovak and to assist the Russians in any military efforts they may care to make for self government. The American force will consist of only a few thousand men.

Japanese troops, likewise a small force, will be sent to Vladivostok and the American troops will cooperate with them.

Both the United States and Japan are to issue similar proclamations declaring it to be the intention not to interfere in the political affairs of Russia nor even in the local affairs of the occupied territory and avowing it to be the only purpose of the two Governments to render such aid as shall be acceptable to the Russian people.

Commission to Be Sent.
A commission of merchants, agricultural experts, labor advisers and Y. M. C. A. representatives is to be sent by the Government of the United States to offer educational help and relieve the economic necessities of the population.

This Government gives notice that nothing in the plan that it has adopted is intended to restrict or interfere with any moves that the other powers concerned may care to make.

Though no reference is made to it in the statement, it is understood that Great Britain, France and Italy are sending small forces to Vladivostok.

Plans for clearing out the venture are believed to be already under way. American troops from nearby points are either being held in readiness or already in motion. The Japanese, who will have active command of the military phase of the expedition, have been ready for some time.

The despatch of troops, it is made clear, will precede the sending of a commission. Secretaries Houston, Redfield and Wilson have submitted to the President suggestions as to the experts to be sent.

The feature which came as the great surprise in the announcement was the apparent restriction of the military activities to Japan and the United States; this being explained on the ground that the United States and Japan are the only Powers able at this time to act in Siberia in sufficient force to accomplish results.

But this does not mean, it is taken here, that the other Powers will not send forces to Siberia, but that they are

France Gives Pershing Grand Cross of Honor

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor has been awarded to Gen. John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, by the French Government. Premier Clemenceau to-day sent a telegram to Gen. Pershing as follows:

"I take great pleasure in informing you, my dear General, that the Government of the French Republic has decided to confer upon you the dignity of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. The Government desires to recognize by this distinction the eminent qualities that you have displayed and the remarkable services rendered by you in organizing so promptly and efficiently the American forces in France."

"France shall never forget that it was at a moment when the struggle was most bitter that your splendid troops came to add their efforts to ours. This cross shall be the symbol of our gratitude."

GERMANS COMB FOR MAN POWER

Drastic Orders Issued to Take
More Workers From Fac-
tories for Armies.

CRIPPLES AS SUBSTITUTES
Officers Instructed to Wear
Privates' Helmets and Coats
When Near Front Line.

By PERRY ROBINSON.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.
LONDON, Aug. 3.—The comb out for man power purposes now going on in German factories appears to be of the most drastic character. An official document has come into our hands dated May 28, giving details of the proposed operations for the months of June, July and August when the War Ministry proposed to make a complete reclassification of all men.

Firms which would not then release men for military service the full number of men required would be proceeded against.

The larger firms were asked to cooperate cordially as possible with the War Ministry and to exert themselves to the utmost in training substitutes and giving special attention to the training of women, men who had become cripples through wounds received in the war and all foreigners. The document closes with the statement that surprise visits will be paid to all factories for purposes of investigation and that both day and night shifts of operatives would be inspected.

Among other interesting documents which we also have showing the German anxiety to economize on man power are orders which forbid officers reconnoitering near the front line to wear the regulation officers' great coats or caps. They must wear privates' coats and either privates' caps or trench helmets. Not more than two persons may congregate together on the front line or at any point under enemy observation.

Another order forbids the cutting of trees which may help to give concealment. Although this order now is being carried out many presume that in the case of a German retreat the Kaiser's soldiers, as usual, will be permitted to slaughter fruit trees and cottage gardens.

According to an order issued on the 13th, owing to the shortage of petrol no more spirits will be issued for the use of lorries, but it will be reserved instead for the use of ambulances and for other urgent military needs.

1,000 NURSES A WEEK NEEDED.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—An urgent call to the American Red Cross to enroll 1,000 nurses a week for the next two months for immediate duty with the Army Nurse Corps, was issued to-day by Surgeon-General Gorgas.

With the American armies overseas entering more and more into the fighting, the Surgeon-General said, the need for additional nurses becomes imperative.

E. D. Roosevelt to Visit Marines.
PARA, Aug. 3.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, American Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will leave Paris to-morrow to visit the United States Marines in the trenches. He then will go to Italy to confer with Italian naval officials, returning to France three weeks later to inspect the American bases on the Atlantic coast.

U. S. WILL NOT BEAR ATROCITY, PAPER WARNS

London "Standard" Says
Retribution Will Follow
Acts of Barbarity.

SNOBBERY STAYS BRITISH
Americans Would Ride Kaiser
on a Rail if He Didn't Be-
have Himself.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.
LONDON, Aug. 3.—Taking as its text the treachery of the Germans at the battle of Serre, when German machine guns fired upon American troops from a church over which flew a Red Cross flag, the Evening Standard publishes a remarkable article entitled, "The American Way of Treating Savages as Savages."

The article ridicules the soft-hearted English methods of dealing with the Germans, which it declares is the result of innate snobbery of a certain influential section of the British governing classes. It predicts America will exact the sternest reprisals for any German atrocity upon Americans and says:

"Germans no doubt cannot help acting as Germans, that is to say, as blackguards, but if they have any option in the matter they will be wise to refrain from definite acts of blackguardism against the American troops, for they will get at least as good as they give. The average American is a chivalrous man and a thoroughly clean fighter, but he is a dangerous person to play monkey tricks with and when he gets real peeved the other party is in for an uncomfortable time."

"So far the German has enjoyed singular immunity. He has inflicted on his enemies the extremity of cruelty and barbarism and has got very little payment in the same coin. France has indeed met deliberate infringements of the rules of war in the right spirit, but she has so much of her territory under the heel of the Hun and so many thousands of her soldiers in German military prisons that she cannot afford to go to full length in reprisals."

English Too Good Natured.
The same conditions applied to Russia during her beligerency. England, suffering under no such disadvantage, has been disgraced in other ways. Our soldiers are too good natured to exact full vengeance, even from a treacherous foe. The great part of our civilian population is too soft-hearted, perhaps, to approve stern measures.

"It was hard enough to get a flabby minority to agree even to air raids of a strictly military character over German towns, but the chief handicap in dealing faithfully with the Hun has been the attitude of our leading men. That attitude has not been determined by anything so respectable as humanitarianism in its silliest moods. It springs from simple snobbery. Our statesmen, while fighting the Germans, have never ceased to reverence them. They believe in the superiority. They still think of the Kaiser as a great prince. That servile posture toward men and things German, which had become habit with them, remains. It is instinct with them now."

"America has none of these handicaps. She has no territory to be ravaged, or civilians to be tortured, nor has she any mental prepossessions to overcome."

Continued on Second Page.

Smokes, "Most Welcome Gift to Our Soldiers"

THE SUN Tobacco Fund has just received the following letter from First Lieut. R. T. Jenkins, commanding Company I, 319th Infantry, somewhere in France:

"We are in receipt of several cartons of cigarettes, the gift of the fund maintained by your paper."

"These cigarettes have been distributed among the men of this company, and on their behalf and at their request I desire to express their appreciation of your kindness."

"There are times when American made cigarettes, the most welcome gift to an American soldier, are hard to get, and you can well imagine the enjoyment your thoughtful gift has afforded them."

Turn to page 1, Section 7 and read how YOU can help.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Enemy Fleeing at Faster Rate and May Try to Reach Chemin des Dames to Make Stand

DIRECT SOISSONS-RHEIMS LINE
ELIMINATES THE MARNE SALIENT

Foch Wins Greatest Day's Victory Since
Offensive Began July 18—Germans in
Great Disorder as They Retreat

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Marne salient exists no longer. Driving onward at an accelerated pace to-day the French, American and British troops made the greatest gains of any day since the Foch offensive began on July 18, advancing in many places more than six miles, and to-night the Allies' armies stand practically on the line of the Aisne and the Vesle rivers, with the Germans still fleeing northward and showing some signs of disorder.

It is probable now that the Germans will be unable to make a stand on the Aisne and in the section between Fismes and Rheims, but are more likely to continue their retreat until they reach the exceedingly strong position along the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne. They have lost comparatively few prisoners in their retreat, but an enormous, sometimes described as an incredible, amount of ammunition and guns has been captured by the victorious Allies, in addition to the huge amount which the Germans were able to destroy before their precipitate flight began last Thursday.

The Allies' line to-night extends from Pommiers, a few miles northwest of Soissons, along the south banks of the Aisne and the Vesle to Fismes, where the Americans have won a footing in the outskirts of the town, and thence, close to the south bank of the Vesle, through Courville, Brancourt, Courcelles and Champigny. Advancing from the east squadrons of French cavalry are operating on the north side of the Vesle half way to Fismes. In the area recovered to-day alone more than fifty villages have been delivered. Soissons, at the western end of the line, has been completely occupied and a large number of prisoners have been taken there.

AMERICANS IN FISMES BASE

Hold Part of Town as Allied
Troops Advance on 45
Mile Line.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE.
Aug. 3.—American troops entered the southern part of Fismes to-day, while other forces of the Allies held the southern banks of the Aisne and Vesle rivers from Soissons to Fismes.

Eastward it is almost a straight line through Courville, Brancourt, Courcelles and Champigny.

The advance of the whole army was along a front of almost forty-five miles. To the east of Soissons the extension of the line northward along the Aisne, as well as the extension of the general line of military experts, that the opinion of military experts, that the German line will be broken, concentrating themselves for a stand along the plateau to the east between the Aisne and the Vesle, as the branch railroad from Sermeuse to the north is now dominated by the Allied guns.

The broad field covered by the advance to-day included at least fifty small towns and villages.

Information reaching the American army commanders indicated that the Germans are engaged in removing as large a part of their supplies from Fismes as possible. Smoke clouds and detonations, coming from the German positions, indicated that large quantities of ammunition are being destroyed. At different places behind the German lines the effects of the destruction of ammunition could be seen to-day.

MRS. SKEFFINGTON ESCAPES.

Sinn Fein Activist Eludes British
Police and Reaches Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 3.—The Independent says that Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington has eluded the vigilance of the British police and has arrived in Ireland.

The broad field covered by the advance to-day included at least fifty small towns and villages.

Information reaching the American army commanders indicated that the Germans are engaged in removing as large a part of their supplies from Fismes as possible. Smoke clouds and detonations, coming from the German positions, indicated that large quantities of ammunition are being destroyed. At different places behind the German lines the effects of the destruction of ammunition could be seen to-day.

British Offensive Probable.

The opinion is growing stronger among military observers and experts here that better front conditions have been worked into such shape by the mastery strategy of Gen. Foch that a great offensive by the British, striking a gigantic blow at the German right flank, is not only possible but is very probable and it may be imminent. Some critics regard the retirement of the Germans to-day from the Albert front as the first step in this movement. Only Gen. Foch, however, knows exactly how strong he is in reserves relative to the growing weakness of Ruppert's army, and that is likely to be the determining factor.

A little more disorder in the German retreat might precipitate such a blow by Gen. Foch not only on the Albert front but on several adjoining sectors. It is known that the Commander in Chief of the allied armies is a strong believer in striking his heaviest blows when the enemy be-